

Heavy Neutral Leptons, Searches for

(A) Heavy Neutral Leptons

Stable Neutral Heavy Lepton MASS LIMITS

Note that LEP results in combination with REUSSER 91 exclude a fourth stable neutrino with $m < 2400$ GeV.

VALUE (GeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
>45.0	95	ABREU	92B DLPH	Dirac
>39.5	95	ABREU	92B DLPH	Majorana
>44.1	95	ALEXANDER	91F OPAL	Dirac
>37.2	95	ALEXANDER	91F OPAL	Majorana
none 3–100	90	SATO	91 KAM2	Kamiokande II
>42.8	95	¹ ADEVA	90S L3	Dirac
>34.8	95	¹ ADEVA	90S L3	Majorana
>42.7	95	DECAMP	90F ALEP	Dirac

¹ADEVA 90S limits for the heavy neutrino apply if the mixing with the charged leptons satisfies $|U_{1j}|^2 + |U_{2j}|^2 + |U_{3j}|^2 > 6.2 \times 10^{-8}$ at $m_{L0} = 20$ GeV and $> 5.1 \times 10^{-10}$ for $m_{L0} = 40$ GeV.

Heavy Neutral Lepton MASS LIMITS

Limits apply only to heavy lepton type given in comment at right of data Listings.

See the "Quark and Lepton Compositeness, Searches for" Listings for limits on radiatively decaying excited neutral leptons, *i.e.* $\nu^* \rightarrow \nu\gamma$.

VALUE (GeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
>101.3	95	ACHARD	01B L3	Dirac coupling to e
>101.5	95	ACHARD	01B L3	Dirac coupling to μ
> 90.3	95	ACHARD	01B L3	Dirac coupling to τ
> 89.5	95	ACHARD	01B L3	Majorana coupling to e
> 90.7	95	ACHARD	01B L3	Majorana coupling to μ
> 80.5	95	ACHARD	01B L3	Majorana coupling to τ
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
> 76.0	95	ABBIENDI	00I OPAL	Majorana, coupling to e
> 88.0	95	ABBIENDI	00I OPAL	Dirac, coupling to e
> 76.0	95	ABBIENDI	00I OPAL	Majorana, coupling to μ
> 88.1	95	ABBIENDI	00I OPAL	Dirac, coupling to μ
> 53.8	95	ABBIENDI	00I OPAL	Majorana, coupling to τ
> 71.1	95	ABBIENDI	00I OPAL	Dirac, coupling to τ
> 76.5	95	ABREU	990 DLPH	Dirac coupling to e
> 79.5	95	ABREU	990 DLPH	Dirac coupling to μ
> 60.5	95	ABREU	990 DLPH	Dirac coupling to τ
> 63	95	^{2,3} BUSKULIC	96S ALEP	Dirac
> 54.3	95	^{2,4} BUSKULIC	96S ALEP	Majorana

²BUSKULIC 96S requires the decay length of the heavy lepton to be < 1 cm, limiting the square of the mixing angle $|U_{\ell j}|^2$ to 10^{-10} .

³BUSKULIC 96S limit for mixing with τ . Mass is > 63.6 GeV for mixing with e or μ .

⁴BUSKULIC 96S limit for mixing with τ . Mass is > 55.2 GeV for mixing with e or μ .

Astrophysical Limits on Neutrino MASS for $m_\nu > 1$ GeV

VALUE (GeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
none 60–115		⁵ FARGION	95 ASTR	Dirac
none 9.2–2000		⁶ GARCIA	95 COSM	Nucleosynthesis
none 26–4700		⁶ BECK	94 COSM	Dirac
none 6 – hundreds		^{7,8} MORI	92B KAM2	Dirac neutrino

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NODE=S077245

NODE=S077340

NODE=S077340

NODE=S077MNS;CHECK LIMITS

OCCUR=2

OCCUR=2

OCCUR=2

NODE=S077MNS;LINKAGE=K

NODE=S077342

NODE=S077342

NODE=S077MN;CHECK LIMITS

OCCUR=2

OCCUR=3

OCCUR=4

OCCUR=5

OCCUR=6

OCCUR=2

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OCCUR=2

NODE=S077MN;LINKAGE=1Z

NODE=S077MN;LINKAGE=N1

NODE=S077MN;LINKAGE=N2

NODE=S077L0

NODE=S077L0

NODE=S077L0

none 24 – hundreds		7,8 MORI	92B	KAM2	Majorana neutrino	OCCUR=2
none 10–2400	90	9 REUSSER	91	CNTR	HPGe search	
none 3–100	90	SATO	91	KAM2	Kamiokande II	
		10 ENQVIST	89	COSM		
none 12–1400		6 CALDWELL	88	COSM	Dirac ν	
none 4–16	90	6,7 OLIVE	88	COSM	Dirac ν	OCCUR=2
none 4–35	90	OLIVE	88	COSM	Majorana ν	OCCUR=3
>4.2 to 4.7		SREDNICKI	88	COSM	Dirac ν	
>5.3 to 7.4		SREDNICKI	88	COSM	Majorana ν	OCCUR=2
none 20–1000	95	6 AHLEN	87	COSM	Dirac ν	
>4.1		GRIEST	87	COSM	Dirac ν	
⁵ FARGION 95 bound is sensitive to assumed ν concentration in the Galaxy. See also KONOPLICH 94.						NODE=S077L0;LINKAGE=DE
⁶ These results assume that neutrinos make up dark matter in the galactic halo.						NODE=S077L0;LINKAGE=B
⁷ Limits based on annihilations in the sun and are due to an absence of high energy neutrinos detected in underground experiments.						NODE=S077L0;LINKAGE=A
⁸ MORI 92B results assume that neutrinos make up dark matter in the galactic halo. Limits based on annihilations in earth are also given.						NODE=S077L0;LINKAGE=AB
⁹ REUSSER 91 uses existing $\beta\beta$ detector (see FISHER 89) to search for CDM Dirac neutrinos.						NODE=S077L0;LINKAGE=E
¹⁰ ENQVIST 89 argue that there is no cosmological upper bound on heavy neutrinos.						NODE=S077L0;LINKAGE=C

(B) Other Bounds from Nuclear and Particle Decays

———— Limits on $|U_{ex}|^2$ as Function of m_{ν_x} ————

Peak and kink search tests

Limits on $|U_{ex}|^2$ as function of m_{ν_j}

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
<1 x 10⁻⁷	90	11 BRITTON	92B	CNTR 50 MeV < m_{ν_x} < 130 MeV	
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
<5 x 10 ⁻⁶	90	DELEENER-...	91	$m_{\nu_x}=20$ MeV	
<5 x 10 ⁻⁷	90	DELEENER-...	91	$m_{\nu_x}=40$ MeV	OCCUR=2
<3 x 10 ⁻⁷	90	DELEENER-...	91	$m_{\nu_x}=60$ MeV	OCCUR=3
<1 x 10 ⁻⁶	90	DELEENER-...	91	$m_{\nu_x}=80$ MeV	OCCUR=4
<1 x 10 ⁻⁶	90	DELEENER-...	91	$m_{\nu_x}=100$ MeV	OCCUR=5
<5 x 10 ⁻⁷	90	AZUELOS	86	CNTR $m_{\nu_x}=60$ MeV	
<2 x 10 ⁻⁷	90	AZUELOS	86	CNTR $m_{\nu_x}=80$ MeV	OCCUR=2
<3 x 10 ⁻⁷	90	AZUELOS	86	CNTR $m_{\nu_x}=100$ MeV	OCCUR=3
<1 x 10 ⁻⁶	90	AZUELOS	86	CNTR $m_{\nu_x}=120$ MeV	OCCUR=4
<2 x 10 ⁻⁷	90	AZUELOS	86	CNTR $m_{\nu_x}=130$ MeV	OCCUR=5
<1 x 10 ⁻⁴	90	12 BRYMAN	83B	CNTR $m_{\nu_x}=5$ MeV	
<1.5 x 10 ⁻⁶	90	BRYMAN	83B	CNTR $m_{\nu_x}=53$ MeV	OCCUR=2
<1 x 10 ⁻⁵	90	BRYMAN	83B	CNTR $m_{\nu_x}=70$ MeV	OCCUR=3
<1 x 10 ⁻⁴	90	BRYMAN	83B	CNTR $m_{\nu_x}=130$ MeV	OCCUR=4
<1 x 10 ⁻⁴	68	13 SHROCK	81	THEO $m_{\nu_x}=10$ MeV	
<5 x 10 ⁻⁶	68	13 SHROCK	81	THEO $m_{\nu_x}=60$ MeV	OCCUR=2
<1 x 10 ⁻⁵	68	14 SHROCK	80	THEO $m_{\nu_x}=80$ MeV	OCCUR=2
<3 x 10 ⁻⁶	68	14 SHROCK	80	THEO $m_{\nu_x}=160$ MeV	OCCUR=3

- ¹¹BRITTON 92B is from a search for additional peaks in the e^+ spectrum from $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e$ decay at TRIUMF. See also BRITTON 92. NODE=S077U1A;LINKAGE=LB
- ¹²BRYMAN 83B obtain upper limits from both direct peak search and analysis of $B(\pi \rightarrow e\nu)/B(\pi \rightarrow \mu\nu)$. Latter limits are not listed, except for this entry (i.e. — we list the most stringent limits for given mass). NODE=S077U1A;LINKAGE=LA
- ¹³Analysis of $(\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e)/(\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu)$ and $(K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e)/(K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu)$ decay ratios. NODE=S077U1A;LINKAGE=B
- ¹⁴Analysis of $(K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e)$ spectrum. NODE=S077U1A;LINKAGE=C

Kink search in nuclear β decay

High-sensitivity follow-up experiments show that indications for a neutrino with mass 17 keV (Simpson, Hime, and others) were not valid. Accordingly, we no longer list the experiments by these authors and some others which made positive claims of 17 keV neutrino emission. Complete listings are given in the 1994 edition (Physical Review **D50** 1173 (1994)) and in the 1998 edition (The European Physical Journal **C3** 1 (1998)). We list below only the best limits on $|U_{ex}|^2$ for each m_{ν_x} . See WIETFELDT 96 for a comprehensive review.

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	CL%	m_{ν_j} (keV)	ISOTOPE	METHOD	DOCUMENT ID
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
< 4–20	90	700–3500	^{38}mK	Trap	15 TRINCZEK 03
< 9–116	95	1–0.1	^{187}Re	cryog.	16 GALEAZZI 01
< 1	95	10–90	^{35}S	Mag spect	17 HOLZSCHUH 00
< 4	95	14–17	^{241}Pu	Electrostatic spec	18 DRAGOUN 99
< 1	95	4–30	^{63}Ni	Mag spect	19 HOLZSCHUH 99
< 10–40	90	370–640	^{37}Ar	EC ion recoil	20 HINDI 98
< 10	95	1	^3H	SPEC	21 HIDDEMANN 95
< 6	95	2	^3H	SPEC	21 HIDDEMANN 95
< 2	95	3	^3H	SPEC	21 HIDDEMANN 95
< 0.7	99	16.3–16.6	^3H	Prop chamber	22 KALBFLEISCH 93
< 2	95	13–40	^{35}S	Si(Li)	23 MORTARA 93
< 0.73	95	17	^{63}Ni	Mag spect	OHSHIMA 93
< 1.0	95	10–24	^{63}Ni	Mag spect	KAWAKAMI 92
< 0.9–2.5	90	1200–6800	^{20}F	beta spectrum	24 DEUTSCH 90
< 8	90	80	^{35}S	Mag spect	25 APALIKOV 85
< 1.5	90	60	^{35}S	Mag spect	APALIKOV 85
< 3.0	90	5–50		Mag spect	MARKEY 85
< 0.62	90	48	^{35}S	Si(Li)	OHI 85
< 0.90	90	30	^{35}S	Si(Li)	OHI 85
< 4	90	140	^{64}Cu	Mag spect	26 SCHRECK... 83
< 8	90	440	^{64}Cu	Mag spect	26 SCHRECK... 83
< 100	90	0.1–3000		THEO	27 SHROCK 80
< 0.1	68	80		THEO	28 SHROCK 80

¹⁵ TRINCZEK 03 is a search for admixture of heavy neutrino to ν_e , in contrast to $\bar{\nu}_e$ used in many other searches. Full kinematic reconstruction of the neutrino momentum by use of a magneto optical trap.

¹⁶ GALEAZZI 01 use an cryogenic microcalorimeter to search for mass 50–1000 eV neutrino admixtures using the ^{187}Re beta spectrum with 2.4 keV endpoint. They derive limits for the admixture of heavy neutrinos, ranging from 9×10^{-3} for mass 1 keV to 0.116 for mass 100 eV. This is a significant improvement with respect to HIDDEMANN 95, especially for masses below ~ 500 MeV, where the limit is about a factor of ~ 2 higher.

¹⁷ HOLZSCHUH 00 use an iron-free β spectrometer to measure the ^{35}S β decay spectrum. An analysis of the spectrum in the energy range 56–173 keV is used to derive limits for the admixture of heavy neutrinos. This extends the range of neutrino masses explored in HOLZSCHUH 99.

¹⁸ DRAGOUN 99 analyze the β decay spectrum of ^{241}Pu in the energy range 0.2–9.2 keV to derive limits for the admixture of heavy neutrinos. It is not competitive with HOLZSCHUH 99.

¹⁹ HOLZSCHUH 99 use an iron-free β spectrometer to measure the ^{63}Ni β decay spectrum. An analysis of the spectrum in the energy range 33–67.8 keV is used to derive limits for the admixture of heavy neutrinos.

²⁰ HINDI 98 obtain a limit on heavy neutrino admixture from EC decay of ^{37}Ar by measuring the time-of-flight distribution of the recoiling ions in coincidence with x-rays or Auger electrons. The authors report upper limit for $|U_{ex}|^2$ of $\approx 3\%$ for $m_{\nu_x}=500$ keV, 1% for $m_{\nu_x}=550$ keV, 2% for $m_{\nu_x}=600$ keV, and 4% for $m_x=650$ keV. Their reported limits for $m_{\nu_x} \leq 450$ keV are inferior to the limits of SCHRECKENBACH 83.

²¹ In the beta spectrum from tritium β decay nonvanishing or mixed $m_{\bar{\nu}_1}$ state in the mass region 0.01–4 keV. For $m_{\nu_x} < 1$ keV, their upper limit on $|U_{ex}|^2$ becomes less

²² KALBFLEISCH 93 extends the 17 keV neutrino search of BAHNAN 92, using an improved proportional chamber to which a small amount of ^3H is added. Systematics are significantly reduced, allowing for an improved upper limit. The authors give a 99% confidence limit on $|U_{ex}|^2$ as a function of m_{ν_x} in the range from 13.5 keV to 17.5 keV. See also the related papers BAHNAN 93, BAHNAN 93B, and BAHNAN 95 on theoretical aspects of beta spectra and fitting methods for heavy neutrinos.

²³ MORTARA 93 limit is from study using a high-resolution solid-state detector with a superconducting solenoid. The authors note that "The sensitivity to neutrino mass is verified by measurement with a mixed source of ^{35}S and ^{14}C , which artificially produces a distortion in the beta spectrum similar to that expected from the massive neutrino."

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NODE=S077U1D

NODE=S077U1D

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OCCUR=3

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NODE=S077U1D;LINKAGE=ZU

NODE=S077U1D;LINKAGE=HD

NODE=S077U1D;LINKAGE=AQ

NODE=S077U1D;LINKAGE=Z

NODE=S077U1D;LINKAGE=V

- 24 DEUTSCH 90 search for emission of heavy $\bar{\nu}_e$ in super-allowed beta decay of ^{20}F by spectral analysis of the electrons.
- 25 This limit was taken from the figure 3 of APALIKOV 85; the text gives a more restrictive limit of 1.7×10^{-3} at CL = 90%.
- 26 SCHRECKENBACH 83 is a combined measurement of the β^+ and β^- spectrum.
- 27 SHROCK 80 was a retroactive analysis of data on several superallowed β decays to search for kinks in the Kurie plot.
- 28 Application of test to search for kinks in β decay Kurie plots.

NODE=S077U1D;LINKAGE=DS

NODE=S077U1D;LINKAGE=B

NODE=S077U1D;LINKAGE=Q

NODE=S077U1D;LINKAGE=O

NODE=S077U1D;LINKAGE=AN

NODE=S077U1C

NODE=S077U1C

NODE=S077U1C

Searches for Decays of Massive ν

Limits on $|U_{ex}|^2$ as function of m_{ν_x}

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$<1.6 \times 10^{-4}$	90	29 BACK	03A CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 4 \text{ MeV}$
$<4.5 \times 10^{-5}$	90	29 BACK	03A CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 7 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<3.8 \times 10^{-5}$	90	29 BACK	03A CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 10 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=3
$<1.5 \times 10^{-3}$	95	ACHARD	01 L3	$m_{\nu_x} = 80 \text{ GeV}$
$<2 \times 10^{-2}$	95	ACHARD	01 L3	$m_{\nu_x} = 175 \text{ GeV}$ OCCUR=2
<0.3	95	ACHARD	01 L3	$m_{\nu_x} = 200 \text{ GeV}$ OCCUR=3
$<4 \times 10^{-3}$	95	ACCIARRI	99K L3	$m_{\nu_x} = 80 \text{ GeV}$
$<5 \times 10^{-2}$	95	ACCIARRI	99K L3	$m_{\nu_x} = 175 \text{ GeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<2 \times 10^{-5}$	95	30 ABREU	97I DLPH	$m_{\nu_x} = 6 \text{ GeV}$
$<3 \times 10^{-5}$	95	30 ABREU	97I DLPH	$m_{\nu_x} = 50 \text{ GeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<1.8 \times 10^{-3}$	90	31 HAGNER	95 MWPC	$m_{\nu_h} = 1.5 \text{ MeV}$
$<2.5 \times 10^{-4}$	90	31 HAGNER	95 MWPC	$m_{\nu_h} = 4 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<4.2 \times 10^{-3}$	90	31 HAGNER	95 MWPC	$m_{\nu_h} = 9 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=3
$<1 \times 10^{-5}$	90	32 BARANOV	93	$m_{\nu_x} = 100 \text{ MeV}$
$<1 \times 10^{-6}$	90	32 BARANOV	93	$m_{\nu_x} = 200 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<3 \times 10^{-7}$	90	32 BARANOV	93	$m_{\nu_x} = 300 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=3
$<2 \times 10^{-7}$	90	32 BARANOV	93	$m_{\nu_x} = 400 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=4
$<6.2 \times 10^{-8}$	95	ADEVA	90S L3	$m_{\nu_x} = 20 \text{ GeV}$
$<5.1 \times 10^{-10}$	95	ADEVA	90S L3	$m_{\nu_x} = 40 \text{ GeV}$ OCCUR=2
all values ruled out	95	33 BURCHAT	90 MRK2	$m_{\nu_x} < 19.6 \text{ GeV}$
$<1 \times 10^{-10}$	95	33 BURCHAT	90 MRK2	$m_{\nu_x} = 22 \text{ GeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<1 \times 10^{-11}$	95	33 BURCHAT	90 MRK2	$m_{\nu_x} = 41 \text{ GeV}$ OCCUR=3
all values ruled out	95	DECAMP	90F ALEP	$m_{\nu_x} = 25.0-42.7 \text{ GeV}$
$<1 \times 10^{-13}$	95	DECAMP	90F ALEP	$m_{\nu_x} = 42.7-45.7 \text{ GeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<5 \times 10^{-3}$	90	AKERLOF	88 HRS	$m_{\nu_x} = 1.8 \text{ GeV}$
$<2 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AKERLOF	88 HRS	$m_{\nu_x} = 4 \text{ GeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<3 \times 10^{-6}$	90	AKERLOF	88 HRS	$m_{\nu_x} = 6 \text{ GeV}$ OCCUR=3
$<1.2 \times 10^{-7}$	90	BERNARDI	88 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 100 \text{ MeV}$
$<1 \times 10^{-8}$	90	BERNARDI	88 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 200 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<2.4 \times 10^{-9}$	90	BERNARDI	88 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 300 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=3
$<2.1 \times 10^{-9}$	90	BERNARDI	88 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 400 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=4
$<2 \times 10^{-2}$	68	34 OBERAUER	87	$m_{\nu_x} = 1.5 \text{ MeV}$
$<8 \times 10^{-4}$	68	34 OBERAUER	87	$m_{\nu_x} = 4.0 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<8 \times 10^{-3}$	90	BADIER	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 400 \text{ MeV}$
$<8 \times 10^{-5}$	90	BADIER	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 1.7 \text{ GeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<8 \times 10^{-8}$	90	BERNARDI	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 100 \text{ MeV}$
$<4 \times 10^{-8}$	90	BERNARDI	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 200 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<6 \times 10^{-9}$	90	BERNARDI	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 400 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=3
$<3 \times 10^{-5}$	90	DORENBOS...	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 150 \text{ MeV}$
$<1 \times 10^{-6}$	90	DORENBOS...	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 500 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<1 \times 10^{-7}$	90	DORENBOS...	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 1.6 \text{ GeV}$ OCCUR=3
$<7 \times 10^{-7}$	90	35 COOPER-...	85 HLBC	$m_{\nu_x} = 0.4 \text{ GeV}$
$<8 \times 10^{-8}$	90	35 COOPER-...	85 HLBC	$m_{\nu_x} = 1.5 \text{ GeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<1 \times 10^{-2}$	90	36 BERGSMA	83B CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 10 \text{ MeV}$
$<1 \times 10^{-5}$	90	36 BERGSMA	83B CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 110 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=2
$<6 \times 10^{-7}$	90	36 BERGSMA	83B CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 410 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=3
$<1 \times 10^{-5}$	90	GRONAU	83	$m_{\nu_x} = 160 \text{ MeV}$
$<1 \times 10^{-6}$	90	GRONAU	83	$m_{\nu_x} = 480 \text{ MeV}$ OCCUR=2

- 29 BACK 03A searched for heavy neutrinos emitted from ${}^8\text{B}$ decay in the Sun using the decay $\nu_h \rightarrow \nu_e e^+ e^-$ in the Counting Test Facility (the prototype of the Borexino detector) and obtained limits on heavy neutrino admixture for the ν_h mass range 1.1–12 MeV. NODE=S077U1C;LINKAGE=BA
- 30 ABREU 97I long-lived ν_x analysis. Short-lived analysis extends limit to lower masses with decreasing sensitivity except at 3.5 GeV, where the limit is the same as at 6 GeV. NODE=S077U1C;LINKAGE=AL
- 31 HAGNER 95 obtain limits on heavy neutrino admixture from the decay $\nu_h \rightarrow \nu_e e^+ e^-$ at a nuclear reactor for the ν_h mass range 2–9 MeV. NODE=S077U1C;LINKAGE=H7
- 32 BARANOV 93 is a search for neutrino decays into $e^+ e^- \nu_e$ using a beam dump experiment at the 70 GeV Serpukhov proton synchrotron. The limits are not as good as those achieved earlier by BERGSMA 83 and BERNARDI 86, BERNARDI 88. NODE=S077U1C;LINKAGE=D
- 33 BURCHAT 90 includes the analyses reported in JUNG 90, ABRAMS 89C, and WENDT 87. NODE=S077U1C;LINKAGE=BR
- 34 OBERAUER 87 bounds from search for $\nu \rightarrow \nu' ee$ decay mode using reactor (anti)neutrinos. NODE=S077U1C;LINKAGE=E
- 35 COOPER-SARKAR 85 also give limits based on model-dependent assumptions for ν_τ flux. We do not list these. Note that for this bound to be nontrivial, x is not equal to 3, i.e. ν_x cannot be the dominant mass eigenstate in ν_τ since $m_{\nu_3} < 70$ MeV (ALBRECHT 85I). Also, of course, x is not equal to 1 or 2, so a fourth generation would be required for this bound to be nontrivial. NODE=S077U1C;LINKAGE=C
- 36 BERGSMA 83B also quote limits on $|U_{e3}|^2$ where the index 3 refers to the mass eigenstate dominantly coupled to the τ . Those limits were based on assumptions about the D_s mass and $D_s \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$ branching ratio which are no longer valid. See COOPER-SARKAR 85. NODE=S077U1C;LINKAGE=B

———— Limits on Coupling of μ to ν_x as Function of m_{ν_x} ————

NODE=S077310

Peak search test

Limits on $B(\pi$ (or $K) \rightarrow \mu \nu_x)$.

NODE=S077U2E

NODE=S077U2E

NODE=S077U2E

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●

		37 ASTIER	02	NOMD $\pi \rightarrow \mu X$ for $m_X=33.9$ MeV	
<6.0 $\times 10^{-10}$	95	38 DAUM	00	CNTR $\pi \rightarrow \mu X$ for $m_X=33.9$ MeV	
		39 FORMAGGIO	00	CNTR $\pi \rightarrow \mu X$ for $m_X=33.9$ MeV	
<0.22	90	40 ASSAMAGAN	98	SILI $m_{\nu_x} = 0.53$ MeV	
<0.029	90	40 ASSAMAGAN	98	SILI $m_{\nu_x} = 0.75$ MeV	OCCUR=2
<0.016	90	40 ASSAMAGAN	98	SILI $m_{\nu_x} = 1.0$ MeV	OCCUR=3
< 4–6 $\times 10^{-5}$		41 BRYMAN	96	CNTR $m_{\nu_x} = 30$ –33.91 MeV	OCCUR=2
$\sim 1 \times 10^{-16}$		42 ARMBRUSTER	95	KARM $m_{\nu_x} = 33.9$ MeV	
<4 $\times 10^{-7}$	95	43 BILGER	95	LEPS $m_{\bar{\nu}_x} = 33.9$ MeV	
<7 $\times 10^{-8}$	95	43 BILGER	95	LEPS $m_{\nu_x} = 33.9$ MeV	OCCUR=2
<2.6 $\times 10^{-8}$	95	43 DAUM	95B	TOF $m_{\nu_x} = 33.9$ MeV	
<2 $\times 10^{-2}$	90	DAUM	87	$m_{\nu_x} = 1$ MeV	
<1 $\times 10^{-3}$	90	DAUM	87	$m_{\nu_x} = 2$ MeV	OCCUR=2
<6 $\times 10^{-5}$	90	DAUM	87	3 MeV < m_{ν_x} < 19.5 MeV	OCCUR=3
<3 $\times 10^{-2}$	90	44 MINEHART	84	$m_{\nu_x} = 2$ MeV	
<1 $\times 10^{-3}$	90	44 MINEHART	84	$m_{\nu_x} = 4$ MeV	OCCUR=2
<3 $\times 10^{-4}$	90	44 MINEHART	84	$m_{\nu_x} = 10$ GeV	OCCUR=3
<5 $\times 10^{-6}$	90	45 HAYANO	82	$m_{\nu_x} = 330$ MeV	
<1 $\times 10^{-4}$	90	45 HAYANO	82	$m_{\nu_x} = 70$ MeV	OCCUR=2
<9 $\times 10^{-7}$	90	45 HAYANO	82	$m_{\nu_x} = 250$ MeV	OCCUR=3
<1 $\times 10^{-1}$	90	44 ABELA	81	$m_{\nu_x} = 4$ MeV	
<7 $\times 10^{-5}$	90	44 ABELA	81	$m_{\nu_x} = 10.5$ MeV	OCCUR=2
<2 $\times 10^{-4}$	90	44 ABELA	81	$m_{\nu_x} = 11.5$ MeV	OCCUR=3
<2 $\times 10^{-5}$	90	44 ABELA	81	$m_{\nu_x} = 16$ –30 MeV	OCCUR=5

- 37 ASTIER 02 search for anomalous pion decay into a 33.9 MeV neutral particle. No evidence was found and the sensitivity to the branching ratio $B(\pi \rightarrow \mu X) \cdot B(X \rightarrow \nu e^+ e^-)$ is as low as 3.7×10^{-15} , depending on the X lifetime. NODE=S077U2E;LINKAGE=EK
- 38 DAUM 00 search for anomalous pion decay into a 33.9 MeV neutral particle that might be responsible for the time-distribution anomaly observed by the KARMEN Collaboration. NODE=S077U2E;LINKAGE=QQ
- 39 FORMAGGIO 00 search for anomalous pion decay into a 33.9 MeV neutral particle Q^0 that might be responsible for the time-distribution anomaly observed by the KARMEN Collaboration. In the E815 (NuTeV) experiment at Fermilab no evidence was found, NODE=S077U2E;LINKAGE=AZ

with sensitivity for the pion branching ratio $B(\pi \rightarrow \mu Q^0) \cdot B(Q^0 \rightarrow \text{visible})$ as low as 10^{-13} .

- 40 ASSAMAGAN 98 obtain a limit on heavy neutrino admixture from π^+ decay essentially at rest, by measuring with good resolution the momentum distribution of the muons. However, the search uses an ad hoc shape correction. The authors report upper limit for $|U_{\mu X}|^2$ of 0.22 for $m_\nu = 0.53$ MeV, 0.029 for $m_\nu = 0.75$ MeV, and 0.016 for $m_\nu = 1.0$ MeV at 90%CL.
- 41 BRYMAN 96 search for massive unconventional neutrinos of mass m_{ν_X} in π^+ decay.
- 42 ARMBRUSTER 95 study the reactions $^{12}\text{C}(\nu_e, e^-) ^{12}\text{N}$ and $^{12}\text{C}(\nu, \nu') ^{12}\text{C}^*$ induced by neutrinos from π^+ and μ^+ decay at the ISIS neutron spallation source at the Rutherford-Appleton laboratory. An anomaly in the time distribution can be interpreted as the decay $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_X$, where ν_X is a neutral weakly interacting particle with mass ≈ 33.9 MeV and spin 1/2. The lower limit to the branching ratio is a function of the lifetime of the new massive neutral particle, and reaches a minimum of a few $\times 10^{-16}$ for $\tau_X \sim 5$ s.
- 43 From experiments of π^+ and π^- decay in flight at PSI, to check the claim of the KARMEN Collaboration quoted above (ARMBRUSTER 95).
- 44 $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ peak search experiment.
- 45 $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ peak search experiment.

NODE=S077U2E;LINKAGE=F

NODE=S077U2E;LINKAGE=BY

NODE=S077U2E;LINKAGE=D

NODE=S077U2E;LINKAGE=E

NODE=S077U2E;LINKAGE=DN

NODE=S077U2E;LINKAGE=EN

NODE=S077U2A

NODE=S077U2A

NODE=S077U2A

Peak search test

Limits on $|U_{\mu X}|^2$ as function of m_{ν_X}

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$< 1-10 \times 10^{-4}$		46 BRYMAN	96 CNTR	$m_{\nu_X} = 30-33.91$ MeV	
$< 2 \times 10^{-5}$	95	47 ASANO	81	$m_{\nu_X} = 70$ MeV	OCCUR=4
$< 3 \times 10^{-6}$	95	47 ASANO	81	$m_{\nu_X} = 210$ MeV	OCCUR=5
$< 3 \times 10^{-6}$	95	47 ASANO	81	$m_{\nu_X} = 230$ MeV	OCCUR=6
$< 6 \times 10^{-6}$	95	48 ASANO	81	$m_{\nu_X} = 240$ MeV	OCCUR=7
$< 5 \times 10^{-7}$	95	48 ASANO	81	$m_{\nu_X} = 280$ MeV	OCCUR=8
$< 6 \times 10^{-6}$	95	48 ASANO	81	$m_{\nu_X} = 300$ MeV	OCCUR=9
$< 1 \times 10^{-2}$	95	CALAPRICE	81	$m_{\nu_X} = 7$ MeV	
$< 3 \times 10^{-3}$	95	49 CALAPRICE	81	$m_{\nu_X} = 33$ MeV	OCCUR=2
$< 1 \times 10^{-4}$	68	50 SHROCK	81 THEO	$m_{\nu_X} = 13$ MeV	OCCUR=3
$< 3 \times 10^{-5}$	68	50 SHROCK	81 THEO	$m_{\nu_X} = 33$ MeV	OCCUR=4
$< 6 \times 10^{-3}$	68	51 SHROCK	81 THEO	$m_{\nu_X} = 80$ MeV	OCCUR=5
$< 5 \times 10^{-3}$	68	51 SHROCK	81 THEO	$m_{\nu_X} = 120$ MeV	OCCUR=6

- 46 BRYMAN 96 search for massive unconventional neutrinos of mass m_{ν_X} in π^+ decay.

They interpret the result as an upper limit for the admixture of a heavy sterile or otherwise

- 47 $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ peak search experiment.

- 48 Analysis of experiment on $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu \nu_X \bar{\nu}_X$ decay.

- 49 $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ peak search experiment.

- 50 Analysis of magnetic spectrometer experiment, bubble chamber experiment, and emulsion experiment on $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ decay.

- 51 Analysis of magnetic spectrometer experiment on $K \rightarrow \mu, \nu_\mu$ decay.

NODE=S077U2A;LINKAGE=BY

NODE=S077U2A;LINKAGE=EN

NODE=S077U2A;LINKAGE=C

NODE=S077U2A;LINKAGE=ND

NODE=S077U2A;LINKAGE=A

NODE=S077U2A;LINKAGE=B

Peak Search in Muon Capture

Limits on $|U_{\mu X}|^2$ as function of m_{ν_X}

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$< 1 \times 10^{-1}$	DEUTSCH	83 $m_{\nu_X} = 45$ MeV	
$< 7 \times 10^{-3}$	DEUTSCH	83 $m_{\nu_X} = 70$ MeV	OCCUR=2
$< 1 \times 10^{-1}$	DEUTSCH	83 $m_{\nu_X} = 85$ MeV	OCCUR=3

NODE=S077U2C

NODE=S077U2C

NODE=S077U2C

Searches for Decays of Massive ν

Limits on $|U_{\mu x}|^2$ as function of m_{ν_x}

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$<5 \times 10^{-7}$	90	52 VAITAITIS	99 CCFR	$m_{\nu_x} = 0.28$ GeV
$<8 \times 10^{-8}$	90	52 VAITAITIS	99 CCFR	$m_{\nu_x} = 0.37$ GeV
$<5 \times 10^{-7}$	90	52 VAITAITIS	99 CCFR	$m_{\nu_x} = 0.50$ GeV
$<6 \times 10^{-8}$	90	52 VAITAITIS	99 CCFR	$m_{\nu_x} = 1.50$ GeV
$<2 \times 10^{-5}$	95	53 ABREU	97I DLPH	$m_{\nu_x} = 6$ GeV
$<3 \times 10^{-5}$	95	53 ABREU	97I DLPH	$m_{\nu_x} = 50$ GeV
$<3 \times 10^{-6}$	90	GALLAS	95 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 1$ GeV
$<3 \times 10^{-5}$	90	54 VILAIN	95C CHM2	$m_{\nu_x} = 2$ GeV
$<6.2 \times 10^{-8}$	95	ADEVA	90S L3	$m_{\nu_x} = 20$ GeV
$<5.1 \times 10^{-10}$	95	ADEVA	90S L3	$m_{\nu_x} = 40$ GeV
all values ruled out	95	55 BURCHAT	90 MRK2	$m_{\nu_x} < 19.6$ GeV
$<1 \times 10^{-10}$	95	55 BURCHAT	90 MRK2	$m_{\nu_x} = 22$ GeV
$<1 \times 10^{-11}$	95	55 BURCHAT	90 MRK2	$m_{\nu_x} = 41$ GeV
all values ruled out	95	DECAMP	90F ALEP	$m_{\nu_x} = 25.0-42.7$ GeV
$<1 \times 10^{-13}$	95	DECAMP	90F ALEP	$m_{\nu_x} = 42.7-45.7$ GeV
$<5 \times 10^{-3}$	90	AKERLOF	88 HRS	$m_{\nu_x} = 1.8$ GeV
$<2 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AKERLOF	88 HRS	$m_{\nu_x} = 4$ GeV
$<3 \times 10^{-6}$	90	AKERLOF	88 HRS	$m_{\nu_x} = 6$ GeV
$<1 \times 10^{-7}$	90	BERNARDI	88 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 200$ MeV
$<3 \times 10^{-9}$	90	BERNARDI	88 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 300$ MeV
$<4 \times 10^{-4}$	90	56 MISHRA	87 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 1.5$ GeV
$<4 \times 10^{-3}$	90	56 MISHRA	87 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 2.5$ GeV
$<0.9 \times 10^{-2}$	90	56 MISHRA	87 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 5$ GeV
<0.1	90	56 MISHRA	87 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 10$ GeV
$<8 \times 10^{-4}$	90	BADIER	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 600$ MeV
$<1.2 \times 10^{-5}$	90	BADIER	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 1.7$ GeV
$<3 \times 10^{-8}$	90	BERNARDI	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 200$ MeV
$<6 \times 10^{-9}$	90	BERNARDI	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 350$ MeV
$<1 \times 10^{-6}$	90	DORENBOS...	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 500$ MeV
$<1 \times 10^{-7}$	90	DORENBOS...	86 CNTR	$m_{\nu_x} = 1600$ MeV
$<0.8 \times 10^{-5}$	90	57 COOPER-...	85 HLBC	$m_{\nu_x} = 0.4$ GeV
$<1.0 \times 10^{-7}$	90	57 COOPER-...	85 HLBC	$m_{\nu_x} = 1.5$ GeV

52 VAITAITIS 99 search for $L_{\mu}^0 \rightarrow \mu X$. See paper for rather complicated limit as function of m_{ν_x} .

53 ABREU 97I long-lived ν_x analysis. Short-lived analysis extends limit to lower masses with decreasing sensitivity except at 3.5 GeV, where the limit is the same as at 6 GeV.

54 VILAIN 95C is a search for the decays of heavy isosinglet neutrinos produced by neutral current neutrino interactions. Limits were quoted for masses in the range from 0.3 to 24 GeV. The best limit is listed above.

55 BURCHAT 90 includes the analyses reported in JUNG 90, ABRAMS 89C, and WENDT 87.

56 See also limits on $|U_{3x}|$ from WENDT 87.

57 COOPER-SARKAR 85 also give limits based on model-dependent assumptions for ν_{τ} flux. We do not list these. Note that for this bound to be nontrivial, x is not equal to 3, i.e. ν_x cannot be the dominant mass eigenstate in ν_{τ} since $m_{\nu_3} < 70$ MeV (ALBRECHT 85). Also, of course, x is not equal to 1 or 2, so a fourth generation would be required for this bound to be nontrivial.

NODE=S077U2D

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OCCUR=2

OCCUR=3

OCCUR=4

OCCUR=2

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OCCUR=4

OCCUR=2

OCCUR=3

OCCUR=4

OCCUR=2

OCCUR=2

NODE=S077U2D;LINKAGE=V2

NODE=S077U2D;LINKAGE=AL

NODE=S077U2D;LINKAGE=C

NODE=S077U2D;LINKAGE=BR

NODE=S077U2D;LINKAGE=A

NODE=S077U2D;LINKAGE=F

Limits on $|U_{\tau x}|^2$ as a Function of m_{ν_x}

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$<1 \times 10^{-2}$	90	58 ORLOFF	02 CHRM	$m_{\nu_x} = 45$ MeV
$<1.4 \times 10^{-4}$	90	58 ORLOFF	02 CHRM	$m_{\nu_x} = 180$ MeV
<0.025	90	ASTIER	01	$m_{\nu_x} = 45$ MeV
<0.002	90	ASTIER	01	$m_{\nu_x} = 140$ MeV
$<2 \times 10^{-5}$	95	59 ABREU	97I DLPH	$m_{\nu_x} = 6$ GeV

NODE=S077U3A

NODE=S077U3A

OCCUR=2

OCCUR=2

<3 × 10 ⁻⁵	95	⁵⁹ ABREU	97I	DLPH	$m_{\nu_x}=50$ GeV	OCCUR=2
<6.2 × 10 ⁻⁸	95	ADEVA	90S	L3	$m_{\nu_x}=20$ GeV	
<5.1 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	95	ADEVA	90S	L3	$m_{\nu_x}=40$ GeV	OCCUR=2
all values ruled out	95	⁶⁰ BURCHAT	90	MRK2	$m_{\nu_x} < 19.6$ GeV	
<1 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	95	⁶⁰ BURCHAT	90	MRK2	$m_{\nu_x} = 22$ GeV	OCCUR=2
<1 × 10 ⁻¹¹	95	⁶⁰ BURCHAT	90	MRK2	$m_{\nu_x} = 41$ GeV	OCCUR=3
all values ruled out	95	DECAMP	90F	ALEP	$m_{\nu_x} = 25.0-42.7$ GeV	
<1 × 10 ⁻¹³	95	DECAMP	90F	ALEP	$m_{\nu_x} = 42.7-45.7$ GeV	OCCUR=2
<5 × 10 ⁻²	80	AKERLOF	88	HRS	$m_{\nu_x}=2.5$ GeV	
<9 × 10 ⁻⁵	80	AKERLOF	88	HRS	$m_{\nu_x}=4.5$ GeV	OCCUR=2
⁵⁸ ORLOFF 02 use the negative result of a search for neutral particles decaying into two electrons performed by CHARM to get these limits for a mostly isosinglet heavy neutrino.						NODE=S077U3A;LINKAGE=OF
⁵⁹ ABREU 97I long-lived ν_x analysis. Short-lived analysis extends limit to lower masses with decreasing sensitivity.						NODE=S077U3A;LINKAGE=AL
⁶⁰ BURCHAT 90 includes the analyses reported in JUNG 90, ABRAMS 89C, and WENDT 87.						NODE=S077U3A;LINKAGE=BR

Limits on $|U_{ax}|^2$

Where $a = e, \mu$ from ρ parameter in μ decay.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
<1 × 10 ⁻²	68	SHROCK	81B	THEO $m_{\nu_x}=10$ GeV
<2 × 10 ⁻³	68	SHROCK	81B	THEO $m_{\nu_x}=40$ MeV
<4 × 10 ⁻²	68	SHROCK	81B	THEO $m_{\nu_x}=70$ MeV

NODE=S077UAJ
 NODE=S077UAJ
 NODE=S077UAJ

Limits on $|U_{1j} \times U_{2j}|$ as Function of m_{ν_j}

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
<3 × 10 ⁻⁵	90	⁶¹ BARANOV	93	$m_{\nu_j} = 80$ MeV
<3 × 10 ⁻⁶	90	⁶¹ BARANOV	93	$m_{\nu_j} = 160$ MeV
<6 × 10 ⁻⁷	90	⁶¹ BARANOV	93	$m_{\nu_j} = 240$ MeV
<2 × 10 ⁻⁷	90	⁶¹ BARANOV	93	$m_{\nu_j} = 320$ MeV
<9 × 10 ⁻⁵	90	BERNARDI	86	CNTR $m_{\nu_j}=25$ MeV
<3.6 × 10 ⁻⁷	90	BERNARDI	86	CNTR $m_{\nu_j}=100$ MeV
<3 × 10 ⁻⁸	90	BERNARDI	86	CNTR $m_{\nu_j}=200$ MeV
<6 × 10 ⁻⁹	90	BERNARDI	86	CNTR $m_{\nu_j}=350$ MeV
<1 × 10 ⁻²	90	BERGSMA	83B	CNTR $m_{\nu_j}=10$ MeV
<1 × 10 ⁻⁵	90	BERGSMA	83B	CNTR $m_{\nu_j}=140$ MeV
<7 × 10 ⁻⁷	90	BERGSMA	83B	CNTR $m_{\nu_j}=370$ MeV

NODE=S077PRO
 NODE=S077PRO

⁶¹ BARANOV 93 is a search for neutrino decays into $e^+ e^- \nu_e$ using a beam dump experiment at the 70 GeV Serpukhov proton synchrotron.

NODE=S077PRO;LINKAGE=D

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ASTIER	02	PL B527 23	P. Astier <i>et al.</i>	(NOMAD Collab.)
ORLOFF	02	PL B550 8	J. Orloff <i>et al.</i>	
ACHARD	01	PL B517 67	P. Achard <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ACHARD	01B	PL B517 75	P. Achard <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ASTIER	01	PL B506 27	P. Astier <i>et al.</i>	(NOMAD Collab.)
GALEAZZI	01	PRL 86 1978	M. Galeazzi <i>et al.</i>	
ABBIENDI	00I	EPJ C14 73	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
DAUM	00	PRL 85 1815	M. Daum <i>et al.</i>	
FORMAGGIO	00	PRL 84 4043	J.A. Formaggio <i>et al.</i>	
HOLZSCHUH	00	PL B482 1	E. Holzschuh <i>et al.</i>	
ABREU	99O	EPJ C8 41	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACCIARRI	99K	PL B461 397	M. Acciarri <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
DRAGOUN	99	JPG 25 1839	O. Dragoun <i>et al.</i>	
HOLZSCHUH	99	PL B451 247	E. Holzschuh <i>et al.</i>	
VAITAITIS	99	PRL 83 4943	A. Vaitaitis <i>et al.</i>	(CCFR Collab.)
ASSAMAGAN	98	PL B434 158	K. Assamagan <i>et al.</i>	
HINDI	98	PR C58 2512	M.M. Hindi <i>et al.</i>	
PDG	98	EPJ C3 1	C. Caso <i>et al.</i>	
ABREU	97I	ZPHY C74 57	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
Also		ZPHY C75 580 (erratum)	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
BRYMAN	96	PR D53 558	D.A. Bryman, T. Numao	(TRIUMF)
BUSKULIC	96S	PL B384 439	D. Buskulic <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)

NODE=S077

REFID=49881

REFID=49144
 REFID=48717
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 REFID=46471
 REFID=45838
 REFID=45482
 REFID=45615
 REFID=44759
 REFID=44906

WIETFELDT	96	PRPL 273 149	F.E. Wietfeldt, E.B. Norman	(LBL)	REFID=44764
ARMBRUSTER	95	PL B348 19	B. Armbruster <i>et al.</i>	(KARMEN Collab.)	REFID=44212
BAHRAN	95	PL B354 481	M.Y. Bahrn, G.R. Kalbfleisch	(OKLA)	REFID=44358
BILGER	95	PL B363 41	R. Bilger <i>et al.</i>	(TUBIN, KARLE, PSI)	REFID=44547
DAUM	95B	PL B361 179	M. Daum <i>et al.</i>	(PSI, UVA)	REFID=44541
FARGION	95	PR D52 1828	D. Fargion <i>et al.</i>	(ROMA, KIAM, MPEI)	REFID=44381
GALLAS	95	PR D52 6	E. Gallas <i>et al.</i>	(MSU, FNAL, MIT, FLOR)	REFID=44291
GARCIA	95	PR D51 1458	E. Garcia <i>et al.</i>	(ZARA, SCUC, PNL)	REFID=44143
HAGNER	95	PR D52 1343	C. Hagner <i>et al.</i>	(MUNT, LAPP, CPPM)	REFID=44340
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VILAIN	95C	PL B351 387	P. Vilain <i>et al.</i>	(CHARM II Collab.)	REFID=44279
Also		PL B343 453	P. Vilain <i>et al.</i>	(CHARM II Collab.)	REFID=44120
BECK	94	PL B336 141	M. Beck <i>et al.</i>	(MPIH, KIAE, SASSO)	REFID=43965
KONOPLICH	94	PAN 57 425	R.V. Konoplich, M.Y. Khlopov	(MPEI)	REFID=43906
PDG	94	PR D50 1173	L. Montanet <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, LBL, BOST+)	REFID=43653
BAHRAN	93	PR D47 R754	M. Bahrn, G.R. Kalbfleisch	(OKLA)	REFID=43096
BAHRAN	93B	PR D47 R759	M. Bahrn, G.R. Kalbfleisch	(OKLA)	REFID=43097
BARANOV	93	PL B302 336	S.A. Baranov <i>et al.</i>	(JINR, SERP, BUDA)	REFID=43292
KALBFLEISCH	93	PL B303 355	G.R. Kalbfleisch, M.Y. Bahrn	(OKLA)	REFID=43297
MORTARA	93	PR L70 394	J.L. Mortara <i>et al.</i>	(ANL, LBL, UCB)	REFID=43204
OHSHIMA	93	PR D47 4840	T. Ohshima <i>et al.</i>	(KEK, TUAT, RIKEN+)	REFID=43330
ABREU	92B	PL B274 230	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)	REFID=41883
BAHRAN	92	PL B291 336	M.Y. Bahrn, G.R. Kalbfleisch	(OKLA)	REFID=42206
BRITTON	92	PRL 68 3000	D.I. Britton <i>et al.</i>	(TRIU, CARL)	REFID=41994
Also		PR D49 28	D.I. Britton <i>et al.</i>	(TRIU, CARL)	REFID=43753
BRITTON	92B	PR D46 R885	D.I. Britton <i>et al.</i>	(TRIU, CARL)	REFID=42131
KAWAKAMI	92	PL B287 45	H. Kawakami <i>et al.</i>	(INUS, KEK, SCUC+)	REFID=42126
MORI	92B	PL B289 463	M. Mori <i>et al.</i>	(KAM2 Collab.)	REFID=42214
ALEXANDER	91F	ZPHY C52 175	G. Alexander <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)	REFID=41737
DELEENER...	91	PR D43 3611	N. de Leener-Rosier <i>et al.</i>	(LOUV, ZURI+)	REFID=41504
REUSSER	91	PL B255 143	D. Reusser <i>et al.</i>	(NEUC, CIT, PSI)	REFID=41453
SATO	91	PR D44 2220	N. Sato <i>et al.</i>	(Kamiokande Collab.)	REFID=41623
ADEVA	90S	PL B251 321	B. Adeva <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)	REFID=41459
BURCHAT	90	PR D41 3542	P.R. Burchat <i>et al.</i>	(Mark II Collab.)	REFID=41139
DECAMP	90F	PL B236 511	D. Decamp <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)	REFID=41035
DEUTSCH	90	NP A518 149	J. Deutsch, M. Lebrun, R. Prieels		REFID=49197
JUNG	90	PRL 64 1091	C. Jung <i>et al.</i>	(Mark II Collab.)	REFID=41138
ABRAMS	89C	PRL 63 2447	G.S. Abrams <i>et al.</i>	(Mark II Collab.)	REFID=40966
ENQVIST	89	NP B317 647	K. Enqvist, K. Kainulainen, J. Maalampi	(HELS)	REFID=41147
FISHER	89	PL B218 257	P.H. Fisher <i>et al.</i>	(CIT, NEUC, PSI)	REFID=40806
AKERLOF	88	PR D37 577	C.W. Akerlof <i>et al.</i>	(HRS Collab.)	REFID=40664
BERNARDI	88	PL B203 332	G. Bernardi <i>et al.</i>	(PARIN, CERN, INFN+)	REFID=40636
CALDWELL	88	PRL 61 510	D.O. Caldwell <i>et al.</i>	(UCSB, UCB, LBL)	REFID=40752
OLIVE	88	PL B205 553	K.A. Olive, M. Srednicki	(MINN, UCSB)	REFID=40755
SREDNICKI	88	NP B310 693	M. Srednicki, R. Watkins, K.A. Olive	(MINN, UCSB)	REFID=40756
AHLEN	87	PL B195 603	S.P. Ahlen <i>et al.</i>	(BOST, SCUC, HARV+)	REFID=40764
DAUM	87	PR D36 2624	M. Daum <i>et al.</i>	(SIN, UVA)	REFID=40500
GRIEST	87	NP B283 681	K. Griest, D. Seckel	(UCSC, CERN)	REFID=40753
Also		NP B296 1034 (erratum)	K. Griest, D. Seckel	(UCSC, CERN)	REFID=40754
MISHRA	87	PRL 59 1397	S.R. Mishra <i>et al.</i>	(COLU, CIT, FNAL+)	REFID=40258
OBERAUER	87	PL B198 113	L.F. Oberauer, F. von Feilitzsch, R.L. Mossbauer		REFID=40499; ERROR=1
WENDT	87	PRL 58 1810	C. Wendt <i>et al.</i>	(Mark II Collab.)	REFID=40257
AZUELOS	86	PRL 56 2241	G. Azuelos <i>et al.</i>	(TRIU, CNRC)	REFID=10460
BADIER	86	ZPHY C31 21	J. Badier <i>et al.</i>	(NA3 Collab.)	REFID=10622
BERNARDI	86	PL 166B 479	G. Bernardi <i>et al.</i>	(CURIN, INFN, CDEF+)	REFID=10461
DORENBOS...	86	PL 166B 473	J. Dorenbosch <i>et al.</i>	(CHARM Collab.)	REFID=10465
ALBRECHT	85I	PL 163B 404	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)	REFID=10289
APALIKOV	85	JETPL 42 289	A.M. Apalikov <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP)	REFID=10444
		Translated from ZETFP 42 233.			
COOPER...	85	PL 160B 207	A.M. Cooper-Sarkar <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, LOIC+)	REFID=10449
MARKEY	85	PR C32 2215	J. Markey, F. Boehm	(CIT)	REFID=10454
OHI	85	PL 160B 322	T. Ohi <i>et al.</i>	(TOKY, INUS, KEK)	REFID=10455
MINEHART	84	PRL 52 804	R.C. Minehart <i>et al.</i>	(UVA, SIN)	REFID=10437
BERGSMA	83	PL 122B 465	F. Bergsma <i>et al.</i>	(CHARM Collab.)	REFID=10239
BERGSMA	83B	PL 128B 361	F. Bergsma <i>et al.</i>	(CHARM Collab.)	REFID=10287
BRYMAN	83B	PRL 50 1546	D.A. Bryman <i>et al.</i>	(TRIU, CNRC)	REFID=10417
DEUTSCH	83	PR D27 1644	J.P. Deutsch, M. Lebrun, R. Prieels	(LOUV)	REFID=10419
GRONAU	83	PR D28 2762	M. Gronau	(HAIF)	REFID=10422
SCHRECK...	83	PL 129B 265	K. Schreckenbach <i>et al.</i>	(ISNG, ILLG)	REFID=10427
HAYANO	82	PRL 49 1305	R.S. Hayano <i>et al.</i>	(TOKY, KEK, TSUK)	REFID=10406
ABELA	81	PL 105B 263	R. Abela <i>et al.</i>	(SIN)	REFID=10372
ASANO	81	PL 104B 84	Y. Asano <i>et al.</i>	(KEK, TOKY, INUS, OSAK)	REFID=10374
CALAPRICE	81	PL 106B 175	F.P. Calaprice <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN, IND)	REFID=10381
SHROCK	81	PR D24 1232	R.E. Shrock	(STON)	REFID=10375
SHROCK	81B	PR D24 1275	R.E. Shrock	(STON)	REFID=10395
SHROCK	80	PL 96B 159	R.E. Shrock	(STON)	REFID=10371